## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES CORDON BENEFE. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

CE M. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND WASSAU ST

THE DAILY RERALD 2 cents per copy. 57 per consum. THE DAILY RERALD, 2 cents per copy. 57 per consum. THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Schurding, at 65, consum copy. 50 per consum; the European Edition. 54 per copy. 50 per consum; to European Edition. 54 per consum, to compare of Great Britain, and 35 to conypare of Constituent, both to include the postops.

JOB PRINTING enceuted with neutrons, cheapness, and constituents. IDVERTISEMENTS renewed every day. 

BOWERY THEATER, Bowery-WORDERFUL WOMAN

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-MacBurn. WIBLO'S-DON GIOVANNI.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street Sansous FAMI MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Karmerus WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway-Old Heads and Towns Hearts-Practical Max.

27. CHARLES THEATRE. Bowery-Eraleza Wilson-

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 673 Broadway-ETHIOPIAN WOOD'S MINSTRELS. Wood's Murical Hall, 444 Broad-

HADISON AVENUE-Afternoon and Evening-FRAM STREUS, 27 BOWERY-EQUIPMENTAL BETERTAINMENTS.

GRORAMA, 586 Broadway-Banvard's PANCRAMA OF BELLER'S SOIREES MYSTERIEUSES, 559 Broadway.

OWEN'S ALPINE BAMBLES, 530 Broadway. New York, Friday, May 6, 1852.

The three days later advices vesterday received from Europe, by the steamship Asia, though in many respects very interesting, cannot be classed as in portant. True, the difficulty between Turkey and Russia had again assumed a very threatening aspect, Prince Menschikoff having once more threatened to quit Constantinople unless the demands of the Czar were complied with-vet it is said that the English ambassador had been closeted for four hours wit the Sultan, and the probability is that some plan was agreed upon by which the differences with Russia ald be arranged. Should the misunderstanding lead to hostilities, it is broadly intimated that England will espouse the cause of Turkey. Extraordinary preparations for war are reported to be going on in Russia, and a recent victory over the Caucasians appeared to have given an impetus to the military spirit of the people that was almost without pre cedent. Greece, too, is threatening Turkey. In fact, the fire of revolutionary discord, awhile temporarily smouldering in Europe, is manifesting still un-

paralleled fierceness throughout the entire East.

The political news from England is of no specia ment. The Canada Clergy Reserves bill had been read a second time in the House of Lords. On refer ence to the synopsis of the new British tariff it wil be seen that it proposes a total abolition of the duties on several of the principal American productions Dr. Achilli, the celebrated seceding Catholic, has de-clared his intention of coming to the United States. Kossuth has taken steps to prosecute the publishers of the London Times for a defamation of character in their recent publication concerning the searching of his house by the police, &c. Mrs. Stowe was still looked upon as the great American lioness by the people of Great Britain. A wholesale attack was rely made upon Bonapartism by the Paris Presse, and a "warning," it was surmised, would be the consequence. Political items of interest were remarkably scarce throughout France. Spain new cabinet will not succeed, and that another will soon be appointed. The negotia-tions between Switzerland and Austria are now said to be progressing favorably. We hear of ministerial and representative changes in Holland and Denmark.

The Austrians continue to erect barracks and fortifications in Italy. Great religious revivals are reported to have been produced in some parts of Italy and Holland by miracles of a most wonderful descrip-

semewhat unsettled, owing to the uncertainty that existed as to whether the financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be successful in Parliament. Prices for stocks were heavy, and but little was doing. Large shipments of specie continued to be made to Australia. Foreign securities were firmer, and United States stocks and railroad entures were in good demand. The Liverpool cotton market was very quiet, at the decline mentioned at the previous dates; neither had there been any improvement in breadstuffs or provisions—in fact, trade generally was inanimate and stagnant.

From Washington we learn that the President and his Cabinet are still actively employed in the selection of proper successors to the numerous whigs whom the decree of partizan warfare requires them to remove from the minor public offices in all sections of the country. By reference to our telegraphic despatches it will be seen that a great many collectors, surveyors, mint officers, &c., were appointed yesterday. It is understood that a new Governor for the territory of New Mexico will be named to-day. A gentleman of Kentucky is spoken of in connection with that post. It is supposed that the foreign missions will not be definitely arranged till next week, or at all events till after the recovery of Secretary Davis, who is confined to his room by an attack of neuralgia.

So far as concerns a certain class of politicians and financiers in this city, the most important item of news from Washington is the declaration that Secretary Guthrie has given a decision adverse to the ap plication of some of the old Custom House officers, of both political parties, for the fees of their offices, instead of fixed salaries. Those interested in this matter have been striving for a long time to effect their object, and, through an opinion furnished by Attorney General Crittenden, came very near succeeding during the last administration: but unfortunately for them, Mr. C. shortly after reviewed the matter. In Secretary Guthrie's decision it is conclusively established that these gentlemen, by the very law on which they built their hopes, were not legally entitled to the fees of their offices-consequently their glittering prospects have all been swept sway at a single brush. Had the claims of these gentlemen been favorably considered, several of them who are now in moderate circumstances, would have been suddenly raised to affluence. But these are not the only ex-custom house officers whose demands have met with repulse. Our correspondent states that the Secretary of the Treasury has also decided against the claims of Mesers. Maxwell, Bokee and King, for a considerable amount of forfeitures. Verily, these are stirring times, both among the outs

Gen. Scott, who left this city yesterday morning, arrived in Washington last evening. He has gone to the capital on business connected with the commission appointed to examine and report upon a location for the Western Military Hospital.

Some sixteen hundred [people, including three bundred ladies, yesterday gave a complimentary dinner in Boston, to ex-Senator John P. Hale, o New Hampshire. The despatch states that the com pany sat down to the table at two o'clock in the afsoon, and had not risen at nine. Cassius M. Clay, Horace Mann, and many others of their school, were among the guests. See the speeches, &c., under the telegraphic head.

The last advices from Buenos Ayres confirm the previous report that the revolution had been brought The commissioners had agreed upon a

treaty was to have been ratified on the 11th March. Censiderable excitement existed against the British Charge, in consequence of his having asserted that the Buenos Ayreans had themselves been the cause of all the bloodshed. The British Packet denounced him as "a partizan of Urquiza's, and the unblush-ing apologist of rebellion and anarshy." Owing to the distracted state of the country freights were still very scarce, and there were, consequently, one hundred and thirty-four vesseis in port.

A despatch from Albany informs us that the first canal boat from Buffalo arrived yesterday afternoon. She was loaded with seven hundred barrels of flour, for this city.

The Texas papers declare the reported discovery of gold mines in that State to be a hoax—the specimens of precious metal exhibited having been

brought from California. The delegated Convention of the American Medical Association terminated the arduous duties of its sixth representative deliberations, in this city, yes-terday afternoon. The faculty of New York entertained their professional brethren from every section of this centinent, together with our most distinguish ed judges, clergymen, merchants, and the fair ladies eir families, at a grand dinner in Metropolitar Hall. The array of talent, fashion, and beauty present has never been equalled in America, and never excelled by any similar assemblage in the civilized world. About eight hundred doctors sat to dinner, and they were smiled upon by nearly five hundred ladies, showing that afflicted humanity may always gladden beneath the united tenderness and skill of

the daughters of Venus and the sons of Esculapius. The Art Union Committee assembled yesterday at the Astor House, and the evidence of Monk was con-

cluded.—See report elsewhere.

In addition to much other interesting reading, today's inside pages contain the proceedings in the Broadway Railroad case in the Supreme Court, to gether with the notice of an application for an injunction against the Crystal Palace; Detailed &ccount of the Sport over the Centreville Course last Wednesday; Lecture by Father Gavazzi, on "Relics and Images;" Commercial, Railroad, Theatrical and Miscellaneous Intelligence, &c.

The Schemes of the Day-What are they! Who cares about them?

We have so often been told that we live in an age of schemes that men's minds are all made up on the point. It is an understood thing at the present day, that at regular intervals stupendous undertakings and prodigious enterprises, which some years ago would have seemed atterly insane, shall be proposed, discussed, and carried out; and we are so accustomed to hear of such matters that they excite but little surprise, and create hardly any excitement. Some day, an adventurer will devise a large umbrella to cover the whole city in rainy weather, and with the exception of a few knowing ones who will take stock in the concern, New York will receive the announcement of the invention with perfect apathy. Or a cempany will be established for the purpose of supplying the whole city with ice creams at iomicile, for a mere nominal sum per month; and we shall consume the delicacies with as much nonchalance as if our forefathers had bequeathed them as an heirloom. Or a system of air-cars will be set on foot, to whirl us from place to place, over housetops and chimneys, in an incredibly short space of time, for a beggarly trifle; and we shall become aerial navigators, without so much as elevating our eyebrows. Doctors will finally agree to let medicine alone, and patients will frequently recover : but the public will scarcely deign to acknowledge the boon. Philanthropists will devise a scheme for cleansing the hearts of criminals, instead of twisting their necks; and a bare paragraph will satisfy public curiosity on the subject. Congress will hit upon a scheme for purifying the city of the lower order of gros shops and other dens of infamy; and in a week we shall have forgotten that such things ever See the schemes which are actually in contem-

plation and progress, and test the interest manifested in them. The World's Fair, for Instance an undertaking of such magnitude that it set on foot, prosecuted, and will soon, we trust. be carried to successful completion, by a private company. A few months have been sufficient to lay the foundation, erect the iron walls and rafters, and glaze a large portion of one of the finest edifices in this country. It will not compare with the London Crystal Palace, in point of size; but it will probably be large enough for our purpose, and does not yield to its elder brother in point of symmetry or architectural elegance. In the course of a month or so it will be filled with the noblest products of human skill. from all quarters of the globe-Hundreds of thousands will visit it and throng the neighborhood. The tower will reflect a portion of its popularity, and a judicious admixture of astronomy and sherry cobblers will insure a fair dividend to the proprietors. Besifles substantial profit in the shape of hard cash, the projectors of the World's Fair will have rendered a service to their country by bringing its manufactures into fair and honorable competition with foreign wares. We need not remind our readers that the United States. from various causes, appeared to great disadvantage at the world's Fair in London. We shall now have an opportunity of correcting the erroneous impressions received by Europeans respecting our industrial condition. We must beat John Bull and his neighbors, completely and thoroughly; and while we do so. requite their jealous cavils at our contributions to the London exhibition, by a courteous display of hospitality. This the Crystal Palace will enable us to do. These are the results we anticipate from it. In view of their magnitude and importance, we may well wonder at the comparative apathy with which the public regards its progress. But, as we said, such is the way of New Yorkers.

There is the Hippodrome, again-a novelty equally attractive and striking. Our circuses and equestrian shows sink into utter insignificance when compared with the lavish display of artistic skill and splendor which Franconi promises. But who cares about the Hippodrome? Some little excitement was got up the other day, when it was ascertained that the first performance was solely intended for the press, and that ladies were not to be admitted; and the five hundred gentlemen who discovered that they were connected with the New York press were for a short while objects of envy But the excitement soon died out. If Franconi's establishment covered the whole of Madison square, instead of one corner, New Yorkers would soon learn to regard it as a matter of course, quite unworthy of any special notice.

A great opera house is going to be built -house that will rival the largest theatres in Europe, and eclipse even the fame of La Scala. We shall, within its precincts, be enabled to hear the greatest works of Meyerbeer, Mozart, and Ressini, for a miserable half dollar. The whole city will be free to share the treat. The Bowery will be invited, and tickets will be reace, on terms highly favorable to the city, and th | within the reach of the dwellers on the East | less. She knows that Peggy, the cook over the

river. Music will no longer be confined to the privileged few, who learned to smatter a few words of Italian for \$20 a quarter; (our own language will be adapted to the airs, and we shall cease to imitate the English in despising our native tongue. When it is built, the ragged boys in the street will discard "Dandy Jim" and the "Old Folks at Home," and will be known to warble snatches from "Puritani," or whistle cavatinas from "Robert." Who cares for the opera house?

The greatest, perhaps, of all desiderata, is a comfortable, economical, respectable lodging house. People who have no house of their own are at present at liberty to choose between living at a hotel, where it costs a small fortune for bare subsistence, and taking rooms at one of those licensed purgatories called boarding houses, which realize the highest possible degree of physical and moral discomfort. It is now proposed to supply the deficiency by a model lodging house on the French plan. That it will succeed, if established on sound economical principles, and will be followed by dozens of other similar establishments, we see no reason to doubt. Our population is increasing with unequalled rapidity. Men, even with large incomes, do not like to spend \$1,500 or \$2,000 a year, for mere board and lodging; and have a still more violent antipathy to entrusting their domestic cares to the tender mercy of the ogres who preside over boarding houses. In a few years, if the experiment we have mentioned is judiciously carried out, we shall have hundreds of large buildings, divided into separate apartments, in which families can enjoy the comforts of a home without incurring a ruinous expenditure. But who is thinking about Mr. Sanderson or his scheme?

Again, while people with incomes of \$1,200 to \$3,000 a year need a quiet, comfortable, economical residence, the working classes require as imperatively a public promenade where they can breathe the fresh air and enjoy the luxury of an hour's walk through shady alleys, canopied with green foliage. London has its parks-Paris its gardens. Shall New York be the only great city that can boast of neither? Shall we, who revel in countless tracts of available land, he more stingy of our acres than the English or French, who have not an inch unoccupied? Heaven forbid. The poor must have their park, if it cost us a million to purchase it. It must and will be laid out, and thrown open, before we are many years older. A week after it has been opened, nobody

will think or talk about it. So the world wags. Scheme after scheme, project after project, reform after reform, follow each other in rapid succession, each adding a mite to our personal comfort and happiness. So many, so vast, are they, that none of the number can arrest our notice or retain our gratitude for more than a few hours. Its impression is yet fresh on our mind when it is blotted out by a new one, more surprising, more popular still. We forget what we owe it, and cannot for the life of us remember the discomfort we suffered before its birth. Like the acute throb of pain that memory cannot recall after it has ceased, the inconvenience caused by the want of an opera house, a park. a lodging house, will soon pass away from our recollection when we have got them.

CLEAN STREETS VS. THE KITCHENMAIDS,-Old Sol is rising in the firmament, and the soles of our feet are beginning to toast on the hot flagstones. In a few days, the atmosphere which surrounds us will be endowed with the most remarkable chemical powers. Save living beings, all substances impregnated with moisture will be dried up. and the liquids they contain evaporated. Could our eyes but discern them, clouds of gases-some of them deadly, others only unwholesome, but all noxiouswould be seen to rise from either side of our busiest thoroughfares, dealing sickness and in every gutter, in every dust heap that lies twenty-fours hours in the sunny street.

This is the time to test the practical working of the new Police law. Thanks to the press, none of our readers are unaware that a city ordinance expressly prohibits the throwing of heaps of dust, ashes, garbage or filth into the street. No one who spends a quarter of an hour in the open air needs to be told that that ordinance is daily violated in every quarter of the city. Parts of Broadway, and one or two of the best streets up town, present occasionally a tolerably clean appearance; but five-sixths of the cross streets, and almost all those which run parallel to Broadway, are literally vast receptacles of decaying vegetable and animal matter. It is the duty of the police to put a stop to so alarming an abuse. The police under the old system could not check it; in fact, they did not try. The police under the new system must enforce obedience to the law, or we shall have the work of police reform to do over again. Every man must understand that if he allows a heap of garbage on his beat to escape his notice, or if, when he sees it, he fails to report it, and supply such evidence as will enable the proper officer to prosecute the tenant of the house whence it came, he is robbing the city of his wages, and helping to scatter disease among the poor. Captains of police must likewise bear in mind, that if they retain in the employ of the city men who have been convicted of negligence. in this respect, they are accomplices in the theft, and from their higher responsibility. doubly criminal.

This matter of street eleanliness has been worn threadbare in the newspapers. It comes home to every man, and all have chorused in denouncing it. Still, to all outward appearances, the evil remains as it was.

Divest the controversy of party clamor and high sounding verbiage, and what is it? A war between the city and the kitchenmaids. Insignificant as we may think the latter class they have actually kept the whole city at bay for several years. Talk of your civic ordinances. your police regulations, your incorruptible aldermen, your model police-Betty knows nothing of all these things, but continues to empty her cabbage stalks, potato peelings, and dust pan on the side walk, as her mother did before her, and as she hopes to do to the end of her days. Her mistress may issue a general proclamation on the subject; but Betty knows well enough, from the tone in which it is uttered, that it "don't amount to anything," and placidly pursues the even tenor of her way. Honest Betty, having a very limited acquaintance with the chemical properties of cabbage stalks, and contenting herself with the very natural conviction that they cannot remain in her kitchen does what little she can, in her innocent way, to poison her neighbors : and, if ever a doubt crosses her simple mind, she consoles herself with the reflection that her intentions are pure and the police care

way, does the same, and Biddy, the helper next door, is even a more regular contributor to the stores of street filth than herself; and who ever heard of harm coming to either of them from the practice? Reasoning thus, Betty, whose transatlantic origin deprives her of such luxuries as the perusal of the newspapers, defies the whole posse comitatus, and earns a passport to fame

in the bills of mortality.

It is time that this should cease. Betty may escape the arm of the law, but her master is a broad target for its vengeance. A few examples of severe punishment would do more to clean the streets than all the clamor in the world. Our task has been fulfilled. We signalize the grievance, and point to those whose duty it is to cure it. If they fail, we must then turn our shafts against them and their overseers. June is close at hand, freighted with one hundred thousand visiters to the Great Exhibition. The streets must be kept clean, the tide of disease must be stemmed, should it cost us our whole city government.

THE PUBLIC TREASURY .- We are informed that there is now a surplus of twenty millions in the Treasury of the United States, and that at the present rate of the receipts from the customs, the total receipts of the current year will hardly fall short of the large aggregate of sixty millions of dollars. At the same time, it is quite likely, from the movements of retrenchment and reform which appear to be going on at Washington, that the expenses of the government will be somewhat reduced. We should not, therefore, be surprised (provided, always, there is no war in the interval) if there shall be a surplus in the Treasury on the first Monday of December next, of thirty millions of dollars.

What more auspicious time than this could there be for a grand combined movement of all the friends of the Pacific railroad throughout the country, towards a general demand upon the next Congress for a bonus of thirty or forty millions to the Pacific railroad? And what more favorable occasion could we have for the purchase, upon liberal terms, of another slice of Mexico, or a matter-of-fact, business-like argument with the Spanish government upon the Cuba question? Let this accumulation of surplus cash be spent to the advantage of the nation, for there is nothing so liable to breed corruption as large sums of money lying idle in the Treasury. While it lies there, it is but a constantly increasing temptation for rogues to take hold of it. Let us buy a little more land -let'us patch up the navy, and let us build the Pacific railroad, with this surplus. Our southern cotton and our California gold will keep up the supplies, peace or war. What a great country is ours, and what a glorious prospect is opened -will open-before us! Let us wake up to the duties of " manifest destiny."

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN CUBA.-According to our last advices from Havana, there is very considerable excitement prevailing in that city, and all over the island, on the Cuban question. The official Diario is in a perfect blaze of alarm and indignation at the appointment of Mr. Soulé to Spain. It threatens all sorts of dreadful things if he attempts to try on the fillibusters at Madrid, in any way. And if there should be a liberating expedition sent over to help the Cuban creoles to independence and free trade, the whole island, in its defence, will be reduced to a mass of ruins. Meantime, it is reported that the cunning old Catalans are selling off their property, and making all snug, as the sailors say, against the coming storm, while, on the other hand, the still more sagacious creoles are investing largely in real estate. Notwithstanding these portentous movements, the slave trade seems to be as thriving as ever, and negroes, fresh from the gold coast, rule at good prices. But the Spanish authorities at Havana have no faith in Soulé, none in Gen. Pierce, no respect for his inaugural address, being fully impressed with the terrible idea that the administration is in a league with the Cuban Junta and the Order of the Lone Star, to seize upon Cuba the first dark and stormy night, after all the preparations are perfected. Verily, Mr. Soulé, from the outeries of the Diario, will never be permitted to enter the city of Madrid.

The matter is becoming intensely interesting. A SYMPTOM OF REBELLION.—The National Democrat, of this city-the special organ of the hard shells-begins to exhibit a disposition inclined to mutiny. It produces the party statistics of the elections of 1848 and 1852 of this great State, to show that Gen. Pierce owes his overwhelming plurality of 27,000 votes to the Cass wing, the Van Buren counties actually falling behind their aggregate vote against General Taylor. The moral of these figures is that the only sure reliance of the democracy of New York is upon the Cass men, the hunkers, the hard shells, the anti-Van Buren, anti-Dix, anti-Marey faction. This may be so; but why should the hard shells complain? Have they not got the Collector? What more do they want? Perhaps they want the State Department and the mission to France? Why. then, don't they speak out? What's the use of this inarticulate mumbling and grumbling? What is the matter? Out with it.

The Italian Opera-Contract between Hackett and Gilsl and Mario ratified.

The musical world on this side the Atlantic will be happy to learn that an agreement was ratifled yesterday, in this city, between James H. Hackett on the one part, and Mattia Montecchi, the authorized representative of Mario and Grisi, on the other part, according to which engagement the greatest tenor and the most splendid operatic actress of the age have agreed to cross the ocean and sing for sixtythree nights in North America, for what they have concluded to accept as an equivalent, a compensation which will average, extras included, about twenty-five hundred dollars per night for the pair of them.

This is a great consummation. For two years Mr. Hackett, directly or indirectly, has been nego tiating to secure an engagement on this side of the water with these two most distinguished musical celebrities. In October last he despatched Mr. Charles S. Seyton, (formerly Jenny Lind's man of business,) as a special commissioner to Mario and Grisi in London, and he returned in March last having settled the preliminaries of their engagement. A few days ago Signor Montecchi arrived in this city with the requisite authority to "clinch the bargain," and it was accordingly ratified yesterday between the aforesaid high contracting parties.

Sometime during the coming autumn, on or before the completion of the new opera house, Mario and Grisi may be expected to make their debut to a New York audience. What they are in their profession it is unnecessary here to repeat. Their reputations in Europe may be guessed at by the follow ing circumstances:-The Emperor Nicholas had ex pected them at St. Petersburg during the past winter, but it so happened that Grisi's health rendered it semewhat inconvenient to undertake in her situa. tion-indeed, it was entirely out of the question to think of undertaking—the risks and jolting of so long a journey. Having completely recovered, however, n her retirement at London, the agent of the Cza

capital and name their own terms. About the same time Louis Napoleon, as we are informed, sent word to Master Lumley, the London manager, that if he could succeed in bringing Mario and Grisi to Paris for the next winter's musical campaign, the said Mas-ter Lumley might consider himself as having a carte blanche with regard to compensations, which he might fill up with figures of his own cheesing. Lumand Napoleon the Emperor was moved in his over-tures by a sense of gratitude. In fact, his object was, in this agreeable way, to pay up his inde ness to Lumley, with an imperial margin of interest But Grisi had made up her mind to come to the United States, and thus Hackett dipped in between the two emperors, (like Napoleon at Austerlitz,) and bore away the prize.

Mario, as is universally known, is the great tenor

among them, it will be exceedingly gratifying to learn that Don Giovanni Battista di Candia, of Cag-liari, in the island of Sardinia, commonly called Monsieur Mario, is an Italian Count ; and everybody, but especially the belles of the opera, will be still more charmed to know that he is, in every sense, a stylish, accomplished, and, above all, a very handsome man. Such a good figure, such a fine, intelligent face, such eyes-and then such a voice; ah! he is perfectly irresistible. It may also be interesting to those of our readers who are curious to know something of the domestic relations of a public artiste, to learn that Grisi is under no sort of obligations to her former husband. It appears, from a written document before us, that Giulia Grisi, now residing at Percy's Cross, Fulham, in the county of Middlesex, (or, in other words, in London,) where also resides Monsieur Mario, and which said Giulia Grisi was formerly the wife of Monsieur . Auguste Casar Achille Gerard de Melcy, is now no longer so, for that, on the first day of June, in the year of our Lord MDCCCXLIII, she was legally separated, in person and estate, from the said Auguste Cæsar Achille Gerard de Melcy, by a judgment pronounced in the first chamber of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, in France. And it will also be gratifying to assure our readers that not only is Grisi the greatest actress in opera of this age, but that she is one of the very handsomest women that ever opened her beautiful mouth to the unbounded admiration of the gazing and listening multitude.

We learn that on the occasion, about two years ago, of the entertainment given by Mr. Bates, of the firm of Baring & Brothers, at his house, to the Duchess of Gloucester, a little incident occurred, illustrating most strikingly the pride which Grisi entertains of her powers in opera. She was the chief singer at this entertainment, and in the general conversation which followed the music a distinguished gentleman spoke to her of the immense harvest of dollars that Jenny Lind was reaping in the United States, and suggested that a trip to this country, and a series of concerts, would be of all things the most successful arrangement that could be made. Grisi replied, "No, sir; no, no. I could not go to America without giving them my Norma." She will come, therefore, in her full character of prima donna, not only in "Norma" but in all the

After their engagement in the United States, Mario and Grisi will return to Europe and retire to private life. They are both already quite rich; but is the measure of a modern European singer's glory is no longer complete without a visit to this ntry, and a draft upon our surplus California

gold, they have agreed to come.

The price of tickets has yet to be arranged. But if the grand tenor and the superb prima donna cost the mæstro some twenty-five hundred dollars per night, and the corps operatic, accessories, &c., &c., another thousand, we should suppose that a single ticket will range somewhere about the price of a barrel of flour, including drayman's expenses, or a trifle of a dollar or two more or less. Hurry up the opera house. Let them come along.

versation. In its commercial features it was considered unfavorable for cotton, without indicating material change in breadstuffs. In money matters the news was considered good, and the belief expressed that so long as there continued to be a good demand in London for Ame-rican railread stocks and bonds, and consols sold so high as 100% a 100%, the rates of interest could not advance there, or sterling rule very high here. A merchant said, however capacious the English appetite was for American utmost satiety.

the proposed reduction in the British tariff, which it was believed would be adopted, as it was a government measure, brought forward by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Many of its provisions would prove highly advan-tageous to American interests. Quercitron bark was to be made free, with meats preserved in any other way than salted; pickles of all kinds; turpentine, of greater value than fifteen shillings per cwt.; spirits of turpentine, American furniture woods, of walnut and maple, would go in free. Cured fish, not otherwise enumerated; sails, of all sorts; hair, skins, and manufactures of skins or furs; waste wood, for stowage, &c., were to be free, and in which Americans were interested. The duties were also to be materially reduced on a long list of articles, in many of which this country was interested. The duties on teas were to be reduced. It was considered that the bold strides England was making in a liberal free trade policy, and the favorable results which had attended it, by the nerease of her revenue, would not fail to exercise a strong influence on the commercial policy of other na-tions, the expediency and wisdom of her course, being not less apparent than the brilliant national pecuniary results. With all these concessions, there was found are excess of revenue, proposed to be applied to the extinc tion of a portion of the public debt, a result which had not occurred before for many long years.

Among other sufferers by the fire at the foot of Fiftyninth street, North river, last Wednesday night, was Mr Amylung, who lost about \$6,000, chiefly in fixtures, on which he had an insurance of only \$3,000.

As the Legislature would soon re-assemble at Albany,

The canal breaks were said to be more frequent than usual the present spring, and were likely to give some and ready to sail, was seeking to supply its place.

THE OPERA AT NIBLO'S-COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MR Albori. De Vries, Seldenburg, and Signors Salvi. Bene and the principal artists of the grand chorus and or

Personal Intelligence.

rere Gen. Winfield Scott; and M. De Bodisco, Russian

Minister, for Washington.

Among the errivals at the Metropolitan yesterday were Hon. S. Turner, Londsiana; Hon. F. Fratt. Virginia: Beterley Kennan, U. S. Army; J. C. Wal-h, U. S. Navy; Wr. Sun pant, G. Wm. Stewart, Fra. London; Jaints Ecison, Chagow, Pon B. Aguaro, Mexico.

ley had been kind to Louis Napoleon the poor exile,

COUNT CALEBRAY—This Day,
BUTERER COUNT—General Term.—Nos. 1, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12,
18, 14, 16, 17, 6, 18, 19, 20, 21.

SUPHEME COUNT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 1, 711, 1, 772, 1,745, 289,
219, 140, 222, 1,068, 416, 544, 546, 547, 548, 550, 553.

COMMON PILSA—PART FIRST.—Nos. 527, 844, 550, 553.

COMMON PILSA—PART SECOND.—Nos. 317, 761, 694, 834,
841, 857 to 801, 863, 865, 867, 868, 869.

SOPHEMOR COUNT—TWO Branches.—Nos. 350, 407, 90,
420, 553, 311, 179, 151, 307, 232, 445, 447, 460, 466, 468,
292, 471, 472, 478, 474, 479, 476, 477, 479, 480, 481, 482,
483, 484, 485, 480, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 494, 494,
496, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500.

Hats, Hats,—Freeman, Hatter, 90 Fultons airest, has just opened several cases of fine Panama, Legan, here, and braid hate, which he offers at prices much below former seasons. Prices from \$1.50 to \$5. He has the largest assortment of children's hats to be found in the city, wholesale and retail. Moleskin hats, \$3 and \$5.50. Cape and hats of all kinds. FREEMAN, \$6 Pulbon street, near Gold.

three dellars, which for durability and slegance caunct be unresed by any establishment in the city. He also has on a hand a large assortment of mens and boys' Fanama and Legiorn hats, infants' chima pearl, toburg, and other fancy hald hats, which he is selling at reduced prices, at No. 266

Policy is the Word—Buy your Hats of the people's hatters, the practical mechanics, and thus serve your interest. Their ppring style of hat is the most elegant issued this season; and for beauty and durability their hats are not equalled. Hat Flaithers' Union, No. Il Park row, opposite the Astor House. Price & and &S.

By the Man About Town .- Why is it that

by the man about Yown — Why is it that you can tell a KNOX has at a single glance? We don't know ourselves, but the question is often asked, and with reason, too, for the Knox hat always fitting the head perfectly, there is a neatness and good taste manifested in it that evidently is attributable to this cause alone. Then in point of wear and tear, what can be equal to the Knox hat? Always jet black, always in shape, never turning grey or brown. They are models of neatness and elegange, while the price is only \$4.

An Imperial Crown, Resplendent with glittering gems and brilliants, lacks that quality that is universally conceded to belong to the matchies and dazzling fabries of KNOX & JAMES, the Presect House hatters—becomingness. Ferfect in material, perfect is style, and perfect in manufacture, the hats of Knox & James are graceful and olegant in appearance, light, durable, cheap, and what is equally to the purpose, highly fashionable. Their also room is on the corner of Broadway and Spring street, near Heller's salcon.

Meallo's Spring Hats.—Every Gentleman who wishes to make a good appearance in Broadway this season should secure a Mealio hat. There are none in the market that can compare with them for beauty and ele-gance. MEALIO'S establishment is at No. 416 Broadway,

Spring Business Coats, Spring Overcoats, pring sacks, spring frocks, spring vasts, spring pants, in the suggest and most beautiful variety of goods, selected from your choicest spring importations. D. & J. DEVLIN. Nos. 33 and 35 John street, corner Nassau.

Be ye Clothed—To be Properly Clothed, it is only necessary to call on our friends, W. W. PARSELLS & CO. No. 31 John street, corner of Nassau street, where every article necessary to complete a gentleman's wardrobe may be found, of superior style and workmanship.

A Choice of Spring and Summer Clothing may always be found at the Nassau clothing stores, 10t and 106 Nassau street. A large stock of ready made garmente, of the best materials, in great variety, at greatly reduced prices. Summer business coats \$150 to \$50, of every color, DULAN & THOMPSON.

Horace declares that money derives its greatest value from being judiciously applied. This being admitted, all who possess the article are recommended to invest a modieum thereof in a set of shirts made by GREEN. No. I Astor House, perfect in tyle and fit, and always sent home at the time promised.

There are few Rarities more Prized by Gen-tlemen than elegant shirts. These, however, are no rarity with Agate's customers. His Corazza shirts give universal satisfaction, while the underclothes, cravats, gloves, and all minor appliances of a gentleman's dress are at that estab-ishment sans reproache.

AGATE, 256 Broadway.

Ye Gents, Stopping at the hotels, Take a look at those hats that WILLIAMS sells. His place is the Erystal Hat Store, 166 Fulton stre And there you will find hats that cannot be beat. And if your head should be long, or a little round. Not a better "little" than he has, is to be found.

Canal Street Carpet Store, No. 70 Canal street.

A. PETERSON & CO. call the attention of their friends to he slock for ward elegant carpeting just received from the nost celebrated manufactories, comprising tapestry velves, bysassis, three ply, and ingrain; also, a large assortment of elleloshs, venetians, mattings, window shades, &c., &c.

Splendid Caspeting for Spring Sales, 1953,— SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 448 Pearl street, are now re-eciving in store, per late karrival, a large stock of velvest aspestry, Brussels, three-ply, and ingris carpesings, of chaste and elegant designs, which, having been purchased previous to the recent advances in prices, they are enabled to offer at very great inducements.

Crystal Palace Carpets at Hiram Anderson's aight spacious sales rooms, No. 99 Bowery. Magnificent new styles of Anninster, Turkey and Mosaic carpets, of one entities piece. Also Mosaic run, indiscapes, table and piano covers, &c.; royal velvet and medailion, and tapestry Brustless reprints in mosted expressing for arthibition at the News

evers, Ac.; royal velvet and medallion, and tapestry Beals carpeting, imported expressly for exhibition at the 1 York Crystal Palace; also Hare's celebrated English Selicioths, eight yards wide, of freece, Gothic and Rapaintings; also English and American imperial three ply ingrain carpets, at astanishingly low prices. Beautiful grain carpets at 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, and 75 cents par yelloloth at 2s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d., 4s. and 5s. per yard; also I pieces Manking and Gourqua white, check and fancy n ting, of a spiendid quality, remarkably cheap.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—Gayler's Patent.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and F. C. Goffin's impenetrable defiance locks—the bett safes and locks combined in the world. Depot No. 192 Pearl street, one door below Maighen lane, formerly 50 John street.

The attention of the Public is called to

man.

Two Shilling Daguerrectypes.—It is being well known in New York and elsewhere that it is unnecessary any more to pay three and four deliars for pictures, when better onse can be had for only twenty-five cents. REES & CO. take daily 250 and 500 pictures. Rooms 289 Broadway.

Meade Brothers are Daily Taking the Won-

derful sterescopic or solid daguerreotypes. Whole families can be taken, (at a trifling expesse.) and put up in handsome instruments for the centre table, or in portable sterescopis cases, to send to their friends. The public are invited to examine this style [60] picture, as well as their collection of daguerreotypes, which is the largest and the best in the world. Rooms easy of access, being on the first floor, up stairs, 233 Broadway, epposite the Park fountain.

Diamonds. Jewerty, wateries.

anufactory Si Broadway, conner of white street, np stairs
Diamonds in the lot at importer's prices; watches by th
best Europan makers; jewelry, silverware, diamond rings
pins, erosses, clusters, &c., at menufacturer's prices, twen
ty-five per cent below retail store dealers.

DAVID RAIT, manufacturer and Importer.

Superb Library of the Cholcest Books.

Friday evening sale, May 6, at 6%, o'clock. Raphael's Leygia, fol.; the Florence Gallery, 4 vols. fol.; Turner's Libre Plaviorum; Dodeley's Old Plays, 12 vols.; Arnadis de Gall, 4 vols.; Pliny's Natural History, 2 vols.; Mirror for Magistrate, 3 vols.; Himminated Books of the Middle Ares, fol.; Stuve's London, Harrington's Ariouto, Todd's Milton, 4 vols; Dyce's Beaumont and Fietcher, 11 vols.; Basheville's vols; Dyce's Beaumont and Fietcher, 11 vols.; Wift's Works, 19 vols.; Chalmer's British Essayist, 12 vols.; Wondall's Memoirs, 7 vols.; Shakpeare, Robertson, Ford, Scorgne, Sterne, and many others, all the choicest editions, splendidly bound.

BANGS BROTHER & CO., 13 Park Row.

Shell Combs at Rogers' Bazaar of Fancy

Elegant Wolding and Visiting Cards.—Silver bordered and plain, beautifully engraved; splendid wedding envelopes, of the latest styles, fine silver door plates, a great variety of patterns; consular, notary and seciety seals; heraldic devices of over place; beraldic devices of very lever between EVERDELL, 302 Broadway.

Gas Fixtures!-Gas Fixtures !- Twenty per

cent chaper than any other house in the United States JAMES C. MOFFET, manufacturer of gas shandeliers brackets, pendants, &c., for churches, thotis, private dwellings and stores, has now on hand a great variety of new and elegant patterns, which, for style and finish cannot be sun parsed. Wholesale and retail at the manufactory and waverous, Illy and I'll Prince street, third block west of Broadway. N. B.—Gas pipes laid in buildings at the shortest notice.

seems as if everybody goes to JAMES S. BRADLEY CO.'S for their picture frames. Well, they are clever, wo thy gentlemen, and do their work in a workmanlike and tast manner. We heartily say, give them a call, at 158 Willias street, corner of Ann street. Agents for the sale of gi mouldings, French plate looking glasses, &c.

The Battery.-This Delightful but Much

negrected promenade is assuming its spring coat of emerald, and its noble trees will soon be clothed with rich and unbrageous vendure. Speaking of coats and clothing, romin is us that gentiemed can procure the most elegant and fashionable spring clothing at very low prices, of T. SMITH, Jr., at No. 102 Fuiton street.

The Greatest Discovery Ever yet Made Is

of the age. To our home-made aristocracy, delighting as they do in the honor of a foreign titled guest

best operas of the day.

Talk on Change

The foreign news by the Asia was the subject of con-The most important news brought from Eugland was

It was stated on 'Change that a house in Liverpool, who had been largely engaged in the shipment of grain from this country, had stopped payment. The amount of their liabilities was not stated.

hope was expressed that it would pass a law in favor of organizing a commercial court in this city. Merely calarging the jurisdiction of the Marine Court was not calculated to produce the relief desired, because cases would arise requiring, from the nature of perishable property involved, the most speedy judicial action conistent with the ends of justice. In other courts commer cial suits would have to take their turn among a long list of actions relating to every sort of ordinary business By having a jurist to preside exclusively over a commer-cial court, he would become more familiar with such cares, and better acquainted with commercial laws and urages, thus being enabled to make clearer and sounder

trouble to merchants, in regard to the delivery of pro-duce sold to arrive. A vessel which had engaged a considerable quantity of grain, was unable to obtain it, be cause the shipper, owing to the canal breaks, was pre vented from receiving it. The vessel being nearly full

LE GRAND SMITH -The lovers of the opera will be pleased to learn that this evening Mozart's great master piece, "Don Giovanni," will be performed by the Grand ombination Italian Opera troupe, consisting of Mesdames ventano, Rovere, Rosi, and Zanoni. Mr. Max Maretzek chestra, have volun'eered their services. Av this is the last night of the present season, and as it is intended for the benefit of Mr. Le Grand Smith, the house will be

Among the departures from the Metropolitan yesterday

that by which the latter of one woman is made equal to that of ten men in actual productiveness. This splendid result delly accomplished by those who use SINGER'S Sewing Machines. These machines are freely shown in operation at 125 Breadway.

to 163 Naram street for a bottle of Dr. WATTS'S nervous stidote, take a sectipt for the dollar, and if it does no good the money will be returned. There is no scene for debits or disease now. Try it, and be convinced. Don't he doubter about it, to the grant as been no often dead, and the will neake up for all.